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## NOTES.

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THE MONOGRAPH on "Local Government in the South and Southwest"\* is the joint product of Professor Edward W. Bemis and of students working, under his direction, while a professor in Vanderbilt University, 1891-92. In most cases it was possible to assign work to natives of the States to be treated, but those who took Mississippi and Louisiana were compelled to abandon their work, and no one was secured for Florida. Extensive studies have been recently published on Virginia and South Carolina. Dr. Bemis has made brief notes on all of these except Virginia. The work begins with North Carolina and includes Kentucky and Missouri. Dr. Bemis furnishes the introduction. The papers are arranged in the order of the States that have developed the power of local taxation, beginning with North Carolina, which has the least; then come Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, none of which possess the power of local taxation, save in incorporated towns, cities and special school districts. Then follow South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Missouri, in all of which the school districts, and in the last two all townships, have the power of local taxation. A growth in local government is shown in most of these States, and the main thesis seems to be that the centre of this growth is the school, for it is here that the question of local concern and local control of the tax levy comes in. Dr. Bemis acknowledges, in a general way, that the chief hindrance to the growth of local government in the South is the negro. But this drawback is hardly made sufficiently prominent. North Carolina is a sample. It is true that she represents "the most complete system of State control and centralization of local government in this country." But it is an error to attribute this backwardness either to lack of intelligence, habits or prejudice. Not even the historical basis on which the system rests would endure for a moment against the tide of self-government were the negro out of the way. But the eastern counties of that State, having learned by bitter experience what negro rule means, having had their county script hawked about at ten cents on the dollar, were only too glad to escape from its evils at the expense of centralization. The western part never has been in favor of the system. It has borne it only out

\* *Local Government in the South and Southwest*. By EDWARD W. BEMIS and others. Pp. 118. Price, \$1.00. Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science. Vol. xi. Nos. 11 and 12. Baltimore, 1893.

of sympathy with the negro-ridden East. There is a strong and steady sentiment in the West against it, and this feeling may gain the ascendancy at any session of the Legislature. The presence of this sentiment is shown by the defeat of the Constitutional Amendment in 1892, which provided for the election of State solicitors on a general instead of a local ticket.

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THE ANNALS CANNOT undertake to notice every school textbook of history that appears, but when one is written by so distinguished an author as Mr. John Fiske,\* space may well be spared for a brief notice. Mr. Fiske in his larger undertakings has up to this time confined himself to the period anterior to the inauguration of the present Constitution, but it is generally understood that he is to continue, on the broad scale already begun by him, into the history of the past hundred years. As might, perhaps, be naturally expected, the strongest portion of this history for schools is the part dealing with colonial affairs, to which five-eighths of the book are given up, leaving only three-eighths for the treatment of the infinitely more instructive history since 1789. And not only is the perspective of American history thus drawn out of focus, but there are also frequent errors of statement in the latter portion of the book. The illustrations are generally useful and well executed. The book as a whole, however, is hardly what we should expect from a person of the author's reputation, and for school purposes it is not so well adapted as are several other histories by less famous writers.

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"*Wirtschafts und Finanzgeschichte der Reichsstadt Ueberlingen am Bodensee*" is one of the monographs† of the series edited by Dr. Otto Gierke in the domain of the more extensive study of German law. It comprises a painstaking investigation of the local economic history of Ueberlingen from 1550 to 1628. One need not subscribe to Schmoller's doctrine of the nature and scope of economics, nor even to Ingram's idea of a rehabilitation of the science by complete historico-economic induction to see the merit of a piece of work of this kind. It throws no little light on the economic life of cities in the sixteenth century; it gives a good picture of the rôle played by guilds in municipal politics; it sets before us the cruder forms of civic finance. More than this, it promises to bear directly upon the important historical question as to the extent of the ravages of the Thirty Years' War in

\* *A History of the United States for Schools*. By JOHN FISKE; With Topical Analysis, etc., by Frank A. Hill. Pp. xxi, 474. Price \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1894.

† *Wirtschafts und Finanzgeschichte der Reichsstadt Ueberlingen am Bodensee*. By DR. FRIEDRICH SCHAEFER. Pp. 196. Breslau, 1893.

Germany. These have been perhaps unduly magnified, and an exact test of their severity in even a small district will not be without its importance. Another point to be noted in the brochure is the impartial summary of the good and evil in mediæval economic life. If the supervision of economic life by civic functionaries acting under an inherited sense of the obligation imposed by their office did much good in the line of the distribution of wealth, this advantage was dearly purchased at the expense of the homely virtues of thrift and frugality on the part of the community at large.

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UNDER THE TITLE "Social Peace: a Study of the Trade-Union Movement in England," \* Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein & Co. have published extracts from Dr. Schulze-Gaevernitz's "*Zum sozialen Frieden.*" The selection of the economic portions from the broader German work was done by Graham Wallas; and the translation is made by Miss C. M. Wicksteed. The title and sub-title sufficiently indicate the scope and character of the work. The author's purpose is to show that in England the movements toward the organization of laborers has made for, and is still making for, peaceful and stable industrial relations. He hopes thus to show that economic and social happiness for Germany is to be secured, not by the violent and radical measures of social democracy, but by such reforms as have blessed England.

After brief sketches of British industry before the great inventions, of the immediate effects of these inventions on the employer and the laborer, and of the violent class warfare in the early half of the century, there follows a fuller description of the rise and working of labor organizations. The opening chapters are dangerously brief; but they are notably good, particularly the one on class warfare, in which the economic character of the Chartist movement is clearly brought out. The chapter on the community of interest between employer and laborer contains valuable data for the conclusion that highly paid labor is after all the cheapest for the master. But the most valuable part of the book is that wherein is given an account of the methods and results of industrial conciliation and arbitration in the great industries of England. It is upon the great progress made in these fields, that the author rests his assertion that England has at last come to a solution of the problems which vexed her so long. Whether or not the facts sustain such a conclusion, they would certainly be instructive reading for the average American employer and newspaper writer.

\* Social Science Series, Double Number 5. Price, \$1.25. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1894.

THE CASE OF Winthrop *vs.* Lechmere is well known to students of constitutional law, for by it, on appeal from a disaffected member of the colony of Connecticut, the colonial intestacy law was declared unconstitutional, that is, contrary to the common law of England and unauthorized by the charter. Then by implication it contained the essence of the American doctrine that the judiciary has the power to declare legislative acts unconstitutional. It stands with the equally famous cases of *Trevett vs. Weeden* and *Bayard vs. Singleton*, although the action of the king in council was not so purely judicial, as was that of the Supreme Courts of Rhode Island and North Carolina. The case was therefore of less immediate influence upon the development of our constitutional law. The late Brinton Coxe in his "Essay on the Judicial Power" (Philadelphia, 1893), has called renewed attention to the case and has noted its effects in habituating the minds of the Connecticut inhabitants to the idea of the vacation of a legislative act because of its unconstitutionality. Students of history, however, know that the case had a wider application than this. It may have affected the legal ideas of the colonies, but it also started a controversy, the effect of which was to define more exactly than ever before the relation of the proprietary and charter colonies to Parliament and to educate the colonists, not only in juristic principles, but in economic and constitutional principles also. In other words the Winthrop *vs.* Lechmere case unsettled the life of the Connecticut colony for seventeen years. It was discussed from every possible standpoint during these years and in consequence had no inconsiderable effect in shaping colonial ideas and in preparing the colonists for the greater events that were to follow. It is fortunate, therefore, that a recent publication\* of the Connecticut Historical Society has made accessible the documents in the case, the correspondence of Governor Talcott (1724-1741), together with many other valuable papers bearing directly or indirectly upon the matter. It is fortunate also that the work has fallen into the hands of an editor who has a thorough appreciation of the importance of her task. The two volumes are well put together, well indexed and made more serviceable by frequent explanatory notes. We recommend them to every student of colonial history and colonial law.

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AMONG THE MOST satisfactory of the briefer textbooks in American history is to be classed the recent one by Professor Allen C. Thomas,

\* *The Talcott Papers*. Correspondence and Documents (chiefly official) during Joseph Talcott's Governorship of the Colony of Connecticut, 1724-1741. Edited by MARY KINGSBURY TALCOTT. Vol. I, 1724-1736; Vol. II, 1736-1741.

of Haverford College, Pennsylvania.\* The work is written in good style, is well proportioned, gives ample references for supplementary reading, and contains a moderate number of maps chosen with good discrimination. Professor Thomas is to be congratulated on producing a book as useful as this will be in high and other secondary schools.

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DR. WILLIAM HOWE TOLMAN, Secretary of the New York City Vigilance League, and Dr. William I. Hull, Associate Professor of Economics and Social Science at Swarthmore College, have jointly issued a "Handbook of Sociological Information, With Especial Reference to New York City,"† which was prepared for the City Vigilance League.

The "*with especial reference to New York City*" indicates the part of the book that will prove to be of greatest value. Part II, under the ill-defined title of "Applied Sociology," furnishes a good finding list and a fairly complete index to the various charities and associations for social reform in New York City, and ought to prove useful to many workers within its borders, and to not a few outsiders who are not very well acquainted with the actual relief and social work being carried on in New York. Part I of the Handbook is intended to be more general and to appeal to a wider public. It contains short explanatory notes by different authors on many topics, grouped under the headings, State, church, family, labor, charity and pauperism, child problem, criminology and penology, economics, lodging houses, municipal problems, etc. These notes are followed by short bibliographies, which are not always as complete as they ought to be, nor are they in many cases well chosen. If some clearer idea of the province of Sociology had governed the editors in the selection of material for the Handbook, it would be of more value to those students who already have some knowledge of these topics. As it is, there are, doubtless, many elementary students of social questions and some practical workers in charities and municipal reform problems, who will find the Handbook useful for reference, but for a guide to serious study of the topics mentioned, they must needs look elsewhere.

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THE SOCIETY FOR EDUCATION EXTENSION, of Hartford, Conn., has opened in that city a School of Sociology, whose future fortunes will

\**A History of the United States*. By ALLEN C. THOMAS, A. M., Professor of History in Haverford College. Pp. 410, lxxii. Price, \$1.12. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1894.

†*Handbook of Sociological Information, With Especial Reference to New York City*. By WILLIAM HOWE TOLMAN, Ph.D. and WILLIAM I. HULL, Ph.D. Pp. 268. Price, \$1.10. New York: The City Vigilance League, 1894.

be watched with interest. The leading spirit in this ambitious enterprise is Professor Chester D. Hartranft, of the Hartford Theological School. The motive of the experiment is the widespread interest in sociological subjects at the present time, coupled with the confessedly unsettled state of sociological opinion. A twofold result may be hoped from the success of the school, the dissemination of accurate information and inculcation of sound methods among those called upon to deal with these questions in practical life, and secondly a distinct contribution to the science of sociology itself.

The founders of the school appeal to a hitherto somewhat neglected professional interest. In the management of charitable and educational trusts in the active work of political and social reform and in journalism, they find a field where the training they offer is sadly needed. They believe that the professional sociologist has work to do outside of college walls and they aim to prepare him for that work. As regular students, therefore, candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Sociology, only such persons of either sex are eligible as have already obtained a collegiate bachelor's degree. Other persons are admitted as special students. In the fullest sense, therefore, the institution is a post-graduate school.

The instruction, which covers a period of three years, will be given by lecture courses, varying from three to twenty lectures. For the first year the following lecturers have been secured:

Chester D. Hartranft, D. D., President, "The Encyclopædia and Methodology of Sociology;" Professor John Bascom, LL. D., of Williams College, "The Philosophy of Sociology;" Professor Austin Abbot, LL. D., Dean of the New York University Law School, "The Family, Legally Considered;" Professor Clark S. Beardslee, M. A., of the Hartford Theological Seminary, "The Family, Theologically and Ethically Considered;" Samuel W. Dike, LL. D., Secretary of the Divorce Reform League, "The Family as a Modern Problem;" Henry Smith Williams, D. D., of New York, "Hereditry;" Mrs. Alice Peloubet Norton, authoress, "Domestic Economy;" Professor Roland P. Falkner, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, "General and Special Statistics;" Professor Otis T. Mason, Curator of the Ethnological Department of the National Museum, "Ethnology;" Professor William Libbey, Jr., Ph. D., D. Sc., of Princeton College, "Effect of Environment on the Social Structure;" Professor Charles M. Andrews, Ph. D., of Bryn Mawr College, "The Community;" Curtis M. Geer, Ph. D., Fellow of Hartford Theological Seminary, "Institutions;" Professor William M. Sloane, LL. D., of Princeton College, "The Nation;" Professor William O. Atwater, Ph. D., and Professor Charles I. Woods, B. S., of Wesleyan University, "Food, Historically and Scientifically

Considered;" George Keller, Hartford, "Shelter, Historically and Sanitarily Considered;" Professor Dwight Porter, Ph. B., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "Sanitary Engineering."

The first year will also include courses on "The Family, Biologically Considered," "The Evolution of the Family," "The Status of Women, Historically and Scientifically Considered," "Population," "The Growth of Cities and Decline of the Country," "Dress" and "Sanitary Science," the lecturers for which have not yet been announced.

The instruction of the lecturers will be supplemented by a weekly sociological conference under the leadership of Dr. David I. Green. Special attention will be paid by the governing authorities to investigation of social phenomena by the students themselves, and to the acquisition of practical experience through the various agencies now at work in several parts of the sociological field.